

THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Document Reveals Tragic Destruction Of Yugoslav Jews

DELIBERATE DISPERSAL AND DEVASTATION COMPLETES THEIR HISTORY

When peace comes to Italy, thousands of Yugoslav Jews who were sent to internment centers there when the ex-Duce's armies appropriated areas of Yugoslavia, will share the joys of freedom with the liberated Italians. Through the unpredictable turns of war, these refugees have become the fortunate survivors of Yugoslav Jewry whose tragic dispersal and devastation are detailed in a report received at the Joint Distribution Committee headquarters in New York from its European headquarters in Lisbon.

The report, based on first-hand experiences, was made available to the J.D.C. by refugees arriving in Portugal. It describes conditions in Yugoslavia as late as May of this year. The Italians, the report discloses, were lenient in their treatment of the Jews in the areas they occupied in comparison with the brutality meted out by the Germans in the sections of the country they took over. The Nazis followed the pattern used in other occupied sections of Europe: executions, starvation, exposure, deliberate contamination with fatal diseases and deportation. There are practically no Jews left in German-occupied Yugoslavia, the task of making the region "Jude-free" having been carried out by the Nazis in co-operation with the native Fascists, known as the Ustashe.

The Jews who succeeded in fleeing to the regions occupied by the Germans were confined by the Ustashe in the interior of the country. The report states that the Ustashe "worked up by German propaganda against the Jews, and that the Ustashe were little lacking against Jews. Their reputation leaders have none, but all have considerable economic" (Continued on Page Three)

Palestine Jewry Believes White Paper Will Not Survive

Remarks which David Ben Gurion made before the Zionist General Council in Palestine, to the effect that the White Paper will not survive after the war under the pressure of the Jewish people's opposition, coupled with the compulsion emerging from the paramount needs which will then prevail, may seem somewhat over-optimistic from the point of view of the present stage of developments, but strangely enough this optimistic prognostication, based on a good deal of realism, is shared widely through the settlement, says a London Jewish Chronicle correspondent.

Post-war construction inevitably looms more prominently in the settlement's political thinking, for understandable reasons, increased by the knowledge that Sir Douglas Harris, Palestine's Reconstruction Commissioner, continues planning along these lines unobtrusively, albeit, effectively. The effect of the perpetuation of the White Paper restrictions after April, 1944, means the stabilizing of the settlement at its present ratio—two Arabs for every Jew. (Continued on Page Three)

Zionists Protest Militant Rivalry Pictured In Palestine

In a statement issued last week, the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, took exception to statements contained in recent dispatches to The New York Times by C. L. Sulzberger and reported in last week's Review, dealing with relations between Arabs and Jews in Palestine, with special reference to mounting tension between the two peoples.

"These articles relate that Jews and Arabs are aiming in anticipation of violence, and convey the impression that Jewish eagerness to assist in the prosecution of the war is motivated by a desire to militarize the Jewish population in preparation for the threatened conflict with the Arabs," the committee's statement declared.

"This is misleading and grossly unfair. The objective observer who knows the temper of the Jewish people in Palestine must recognize that the goal in Jewish recruitment, mobilization and sacrifice is the winning of the war. That is dominant and unquestioned."

"To suggest other motives is to cast a slur on the gallantry and idealism of the Jews of Palestine. The record refutes the suggestion." (Continued on Page Eight)

Arab Distrust Of Jews Shows Effect of German Propaganda

CONFLICT IS CRUCIAL QUESTION AMONG MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS

One of the crucial questions perplexing those who wish to settle Middle Eastern problems is the clearest conflict between the aspirations of political Zionism and the political federation of Arabs, says the New York Times.

The matter has been only temporarily bridged by the policy of the British White Paper, under which 29,000 more Jews will be permitted to enter Palestine by next March, when all immigration will be permanently halted. Arabs

tend to support this policy but wonder if it will prevail forever, and the Jews are opposed to it as unjust.

When the Palestinian mandate was granted by the League of Nations there appeared to be no particular reason why Jews and Arabs could not get on well in the land where they had lived together for many centuries. Lawrence of Arabia wrote of the Jewish national home scheme that the Jews, "by the exercise of their skill and capital hoped to make Palestine as highly organized as a European state."

"The success of their scheme will involve inevitably the raising of the present Arab population to their own material level," he continued. "It might well prove a source of technical supply, rendering them independent of industrial Europe, and in that case a new confederation might become a formidable element of world power."

"However, such a contingency will not be for the first or even for the second generation, but it must be borne in mind in any laying out of the foundations of empire in Western Asia. There is a very large extent must stand or fall by the course of Zionist effort."

Unfortunately, the Arabs, intent on their eventual aspirations for political control of Palestine as a part of the proposed independent Arab State embracing the present British mandate, have been working up by German propaganda against the Jews. Arab leaders have little lacking against Jews. Their reputation leaders have none, but all have considerable economic" (Continued on Page Three)

Nazis In Poland Steam To Death 2,000,000 Jews

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Status Of Native French Jews Is Falling Rapidly

Life is daily becoming more difficult for Jews in France. It was reported in Lisbon at the European headquarters of the American Joint Distribution Committee. Hostility, previously concentrated upon foreign-born Jews has, since the deportation or imprisonment of most of this group, been transferred to the native Jewish population. As a result of this increased pressure, it has become almost impossible for some 118,000 Jews in formerly unoccupied France to maintain themselves, and their appeals for assistance are flooding relief agencies.

Welfare organizations in France associated with the Joint Distribution Committee before the German occupation are continuing to function, principally in the former unoccupied zone. Their work is, however, becoming constantly more difficult, not only because of limitations placed on them by the authorities but because of greatly increased needs. Reports that Jews in Italian-occupied areas were being better treated than those in areas under Nazi occupation resulted in an extensive Jewish migration to these areas. Being unable to carry baggage or other personal possessions with them, (Continued on Page Three)

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L'Shonah Tovah Tikosevo!
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CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Josephson and daughter, Elaine of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Josephson, Stuart Avenue.

Miss Dorothy Holberg, Park Avenue, has returned from Lake Peaskill, and New York City, N.Y. Mrs. B. Dallen and little daughter, Phyllis of Sydney, N.S., have left for home accompanied by her mother, Mrs. I. Hittner.

P.O. and Mrs. Joseph Lazoff, of Ottawa, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. L. Rosenzweig, 3 St. Catherine Road. Miss Sylvia Garber, 2341 Maplewood Avenue, has returned after a two weeks visit to New York City and a ten day stay at St. Agathe.

Mrs. Samuel Beck, of Raeford, N.C., formerly Miss Reva Schwartz, of Montreal spent a few days with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ben Beck, in New York, and is now visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartz, Jeanne Mance Street, St. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Brodie and son, 1011 St. Agathe Avenue, have returned after spending several weeks at Park Lake, Ont.

Miss Reva Mance, Champagne Avenue, has returned after spending a week at the St. Agathe Chalet, St. Agathe, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Levine, of Ulica, N.Y., where she spent a week.

Mrs. M. Elionoff, Maplewood Avenue, has left for the Saguenay cruise.

Miss Fannie Scheffer, Quebec Avenue, has returned after spending two weeks visiting relatives and friends in Lake Peaskill and New York City, N.Y.

Pte. Louis Kay, and Mrs. Kay, spent the week-end in St. Agathe, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Cohen.

Miss Fay and Anita Brenner, de Bullon Street, spent their vacation visiting relatives in Washington, D.C. and New York City.

Mrs. David Riener, 6081 Dufferin Avenue, has left for Dartmouth, N.S. to join her husband, Pilot Officer David Riener, R.C. A.F.

Mrs. Sol. Schwartz, and son, Peter, Queen Mary Road, are on the Saguenay cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Schiefer and daughter, Rita, Wilkes Avenue, have returned from a vacation spent at North Bay, Ontario.

Miss Helen Crystal, and Samuel L. Crystal, 6144 Hutchison Street, spent a week at the St. Agathe Chalet, St. Agathe.

Sergeant Myer Hirsch, R.C.A.F. and Mrs. Hirsch, of Gordon Head, Victoria, British Columbia, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. B. Kramer, Park Avenue.

Miss Elaine Lubich, Lajole Avenue, has returned home after spending two months with friends at Lake Mohogah, Peaskill and New York City, N.Y.

Mrs. W. Poznansky, of New York City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. L. Rosenzweig, 3 St. Catherine Road.

Miss Dorothy Ross, Jeanne Mance Street, entertained Mrs. Samuel Beck of Raeford, N.C.

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was punishable by death. In November and December of 1941 a new flow of internees was sent to the camp, bringing the number of interned Jews to about 10,000. They were crowded together in small wooden barracks, which lacked even the most elementary hygienic facilities. The internees had no warm clothes or shoes, and in cases where people possessed better clothing or shoes, these were taken away from them by the Ustache. Sometimes the Ustache used the easier way: They shot the Jews, took their clothing away and left the decaying corpses unburied. Since the internees were undernourished and badly clothed, wholesale death came with the first cold days. In the beginning there were about 15 casualties a day, but the situation grew worse with the increasing cold weather. The winter of 1941-42 was especially severe, and as time went on the death rate mounted. Finally the deaths were not even counted any more, but it was estimated that at that time about 8,000 persons lost their lives. In the beginning of January, the last internees were simply shot on the spot. The bodies of the internees were thrown into the Dnieper River, and the thousands of Jewish corpses which were lying scattered in the fields.

The report notes that the Jewish community organizations of Zagreb and Cnejek were permitted to carry on a small-scale program of relief. They visited the camps, sent medicines, foodstuffs and clothing, but it was discovered later that the packages were never delivered to the internees. Cases full of medicine were thrown on dump heaps to prevent aid being given to the dying Jews. It is believed that of the 10,000 internees, only about 500 are left today. They are doing forced labor for the Croatian Army.

A camp 30 miles from Zagreb was reserved for Jewish women. About 1,400 Jewish women lived

here under equally horrible conditions. Hundreds of deaths, among them many babies and small children, resulted from an epidemic of spotted typhus. The internees, poorly clad, were forced to work on road construction and at similarly difficult tasks in the severe cold of the winter of 1941-42.

"A number of the internees were deported to Poland on August 9, 1942," the report states, "and heartbreaking scenes took place at the railroad stations where the women were finally told where the transport was headed for. They held their children out of the windows and said they wanted to go with them."

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that a home sheltering such children is still functioning in Lodz.

After the women arrived at a new women's camp had to be set up. "The women were brought to a large hall whose owner was the Bishop of Djakovo. In the beginning, the Jewish community of Cnejek was in contact with the internees and knew of the fate of some of the women and their children. Later on, however, an epidemic of spotted typhus broke out in the camp, and word spread that the Ustache had given typhus injections to the internees in order to bring about the epidemic and consequently the women's deaths. Thousands died in this camp; the survivors were deported to Poland in the beginning of August, 1942."

The writer of the report believes that these Jews are in danger from encroachment by the Croats and Germans, and believes that they can be saved only by transfer into the interior of Italy.

By August 1942, the only Jews who were left in German-occupied Yugoslavia were old people and some women and children. In that month the remaining Jews were deported to Poland. Those who had found shelter in homes for the aged were deported as late as May, 1943 to an unknown destination. Included in this group were Rabbi Dr. Schalom Freiberg, Dr. Hugo Kohn, the 75-year-old President of the Zagreb Jewish community, and Villin Vuk Engelhardt, 55-year-old former President of the Orthodox Jewish community. It is believed that there are "practically no Jews left in Yugoslavia."

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MARRIAGES

His-Cousin

The marriage of Miss Doris Cohen, daughter of Mrs. Saul Cohen, 5777 Clark Street, and the late Saul Cohen, to A.C.I. Joseph Hiler, R.C.A.F., stationed at St. Hubert Flying School, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hiler, 4055 Laval Avenue, took place at the Bond Jacob Synagogue on July 11, at four o'clock, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating, assisted by Cantor J. Kravitz. The bride was given away by her mother, and her uncle, Nathan Cohen. She wore a gown of white French net and lace, made with a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves coming to points at the wrists, a fitted bodice and a full skirt. Her headpiece was a sweetheart crown which held a veil of embroidered French net, falling into a three-yard train. Her bouquet was of white carnations trimmed with summer ferns. The maid of honor, Miss Ida Hiler, sister of the groom, wore a gown of pink jersey with a long torso bodice and full skirt. Her heart-shaped headpiece had a pink French net veil, and she carried a nosegay of assorted summer flowers. The best man was Philip Lipson, cousin of the groom. "Becomes" was sung. At the small reception, the bride's table was decorated with a wedding cake placed between two white chandeliers and a summer flower. The ceremony was received in a green and white color scheme with a matching hat and shoes. The bride and groom were accompanied by their parents and a large number of guests. The bride and groom were accompanied by their parents and a large number of guests. The bride and groom were accompanied by their parents and a large number of guests.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodman, 553 Rockland Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Lilian, to A.C.I. Morris Seick, R.C.A.F., son of Mrs. H. Seick, Durocher Avenue, and the late H. Seick, to take place August 29.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. B. Vineberg, 1574 Van Horne Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia, to Murray, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. Dohlinger, of New York, the marriage to take place the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bennett, 5 Burton Road, Toronto, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma, R.C.A.F. (W.D.), to Sub-Lieutenant Abraham David Berlin, R.C.N.V.R., son of P. Berlin, of Kingston, Ont., and the late Mrs. Berlin. A.W.2 Bennett is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Kinsberg, Greenwood Avenue. She joined the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) after two years at the University of Toronto, in honors philosophy and English, and is stationed at No. 1 Wireless School. She is a member of Delta Phi Epsilon Society, Sub-Lieutenant Berlin is a graduate of Queen's University, with a B.Sc. degree.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Levine, 5708 Clark Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to L.A.C. Carl Novak, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Novak, 5771 Esplanade Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Obrant, 5422 Sherbrooke Street West, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Sylvia, to Flying Officer Harold (Buckie) Feldman, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Feldman, of Woodstock, N.B.

Dr. and Mrs. David Tannenbaum, 6311 Sherbrooke Street West, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Beth Rose, to



Rose Merrill, aged nine months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Weinberg, 7140 Park Avenue, Montreal; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Eliazoph, 3917 Maplewood Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weinberg, 4820 Jeanne Mance Street.

P.O. William Deskin, R.C.A.F., son of Michael Deskin, of Bermuda, formerly of Montreal, and the late Mrs. Deskin.

The engagement of Miss Jennie Lighter, 3841 St. Urbain Street, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. L. Lighter (Lachtermann), to Irwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cogan, 3917 Clark Street, is announced.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zablutsky (nee Pearl Greenblatt), Maplewood Avenue, twin sons, brothers of Elaine Myrna, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 28. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Greenblatt, Jeanne Mance Street, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Zablutsky, Canning Street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bierbrier (nee Fanny Horowitz), Outremont Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 2, a daughter, Faith, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Bierbrier, Durocher Street, and Mrs. Sarah Horowitz, Outremont Avenue, and the late Fred Horowitz.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Grobman (nee Lily Moscovitch), Park Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 21, a daughter, Edith Ruth. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Moscovitch, Clark Street, and Mrs. Rose Grobman, City Hall Avenue.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Goldstein (nee Miriam Boyaner), Queen Mary Road, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 27, a son, Mark Harold, brother of Sheila, and grandson of Mrs. Etienne Goldstein, Hutchison Street, and the late Harry Goldstein; and of L. Boyaner, and the late Mrs. Boyaner.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller (nee Alfreda Weigenberg), Waterville Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 11, a son, Harold Leslie. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weigenberg, Durocher Street, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Hutchison Street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Max Segal (nee Molly Kuzmarov), Durocher Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 29, a son, Alfred, brother of Marie. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Segal, Esplanade Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Kuzmarov, Durocher Street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kaskas (nee Ann Tietelman), Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 7, a daughter, Terry. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. P. Tietelman, Durocher Street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice H. Katz (nee Mina Payne), Bloom-

CLASSIFIED

Young handsome woman will share modern furnished apartment with another young woman, who is to furnish her own bedroom. Box 25, Canadian Jewish Review, 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

For sale—Westmount Beauty Parlour in perfect running order. Established clientele. Reasonable price. Due to illness. Box 40, Canadian Jewish Review, 803-1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

Rooms and board in a nice private Westmount home. Couple or two young men, preferred. DE. 2545.

There are now 100,000 Jews in Jerusalem out of a total population of 150,000, a fact disclosed by an examination of the ration cards distributed among the population.

CLASS IN COOKERY

SPAGHETTI AND MEAT BALLS

one large onion
two stalks celery
two carrots

one pound chopped meat
one-half pound mushrooms
one-half bottle catsup

one pound spaghetti

Dice vegetables, simmer in a little chicken fat until golden brown, add mushrooms, then cover and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Add hamburger rolled in small balls, salt and pepper to taste, and catsup and let simmer for one-half hour over low flame, then add one-half cup cold water. Cook spaghetti in separate pot. When tender, drain and add to meat mixture. Mix through carefully and let cook for ten minutes longer. Will serve from eight to ten.

Mrs. M. Jubla,

62 Robina Avenue, Toronto.

BRANDIED CHERRIES

five pounds cherries
five cups sugar

one pint brandy
two cups water

Select large, dark cherries. Boil sugar and water for about eight minutes to a clear syrup. Pour over cherries and let stand over night. Drain cherries and let syrup come to a boil slowly, add cherries and boil eight minutes longer. Lift cherries out with a perforated skimmer, pack in hot sterilized glass jars. Boil syrup until quite thick and while boiling add brandy. Pour over cherries at once, cover, and seal.

Mrs. Irving Phillips,

5285 Durocher Avenue, Montreal.

My Daughter

By L. Kravitz

Translated by Ruth Rubin

"Mother, let us run away from here," she begged. My Lisa was not yet fifteen years old.

"Mother, let us flee," she pleaded. She seemed to sense the danger that was coming ever closer.

Field Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 27, a son, Robert Louis. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, Durocher Avenue, and S. Payne, St. Lawrence Boulevard.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Bloomfield (nee Patricia Berovitch of Regina, Sask.), at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 25, a daughter, a sister of Robert Louis. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, Durocher Avenue, and S. Payne, St. Lawrence Boulevard.

DEATHS

Benjamin Solomon, aged 70, died suddenly in Montreal, on Saturday, July 31. He is survived by his wife, Sophie Berger, and children, Israel, Sophie Berger, and children, Louis of Toronto; David and Louis of New York; Joseph of Los Angeles; Myer, Jack, Mrs. S. Doh, Mrs. L. Reinhardt, Mrs. J. Graves of Montreal; twenty-one grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. Funeral service was held from Paperman's, Sunday, August 1. Interment was at the Roumanian Cemetery, Cartierville, with Rabbi Julius Berger officiating. Shiva at 1058 Laurier Avenue West.

David Solomon, aged 59, died suddenly at the Women's General Hospital on August 5. He was the son of Jacob Solomon, and is survived by his mother, Ida; two brothers, Harry and Moe; four sisters, Mrs. A. Marovitch, Mrs. B. Berlin, Mrs. A. P. Abramovitch, all of Montreal; and Mrs. M. Schwartz of Roumania. Funeral service was held on Sunday, August 8 from Paperman's. Interment was at the Beth David Cemetery, Cartierville, with Rabbi S. Hershman officiating. Shiva at 634 Quebec Avenue.

Card Of Thanks

R. Silver and family wish to thank their relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Weber, and family wish to thank their friends and relatives for their kindness during their recent bereavement.

Montreal Meetings

A CANADIAN JEWISH CONVENTION: Fourth Yearly Convention of the Maritime Section in Saint John, N.B., August 17 and 18. John N.B. August 17 and 18. Chairman, Elie Boyaner, of Saint John. Michael Garber, R.C., president of the Eastern Division of the Congress. A. B. Bennett, president of the Central Division; F. I. Spielmann, National Treasurer; and R. M. Calerman, General Secretary will speak. Reports on war effort, refugee relief work, internment problem, as conducted by the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies; post-war planning, public relations, education, archives, community planning. Delegations are expected from Halifax, Sydney, Gloucester, New Waterford, Moncton, New Glasgow.

To-day, as always, the 'Salada' label is your guarantee of a uniform blend of fine quality teas.

"SALADA" TEA

Later, when all was already lost and the murderers overran the town, my daughter pleaded with me to let her join the partisans. But I was stubborn and wouldn't let her do it. Think of it! I worried about her health and that she might catch cold in the forests...

But my young daughter's premonition was correct. She had felt the approaching horror.

They led us into the ghetto. It was autumn. The sky was overcast with leaden clouds. A cold sharp rain whipped down.

The ghetto. What was it like? A bare plot of ground, surrounded by a high barbed wire fence. And there was one three-story building there, which had been wrecked by bombs. The walls were crumbling. What remained of the windows and doors looked as if they would fall to the floor any moment, and break into a thousand pieces. Only the inside staircase, by some miracle, remained unharmed.

This was once a cigarette factory. Now, thousands of people, chilled with the cold and rain, were huddling together, seeking shelter among the ruins. Only a few days ago, these were proud and honored people. Each had his rightful place under the sun. And now? Now they were like a tortured, beaten flock. All around us were frightened faces, with eyes wild with desperation. The dead and dying were lying about.

Together with Lisa, I managed to push my way through the gate of the ghetto. It was a lot of sweat and blood. There was no need to speak. The rain was packed with people. They sat on the steps, they clung to the bits of broken flooring, to the doorways where there were no doors, to the windows that had no window-panes. We feared that at any moment, everything would collapse and crush down upon us.

Four or five times a day, Germans would enter the ruin. They would pick out about twenty of the younger and stronger ones and lead them off. We all knew that we would never see them again. Every day, the ghetto overseer would tell us that that was our last night, and that tomorrow, when the big grave will have been dug, all of us would be taken away...

One night, they brought back two of the grave-diggers. They had led away only a few days ago. But they no longer looked like human beings. We surrounded them with questions. But we couldn't get anything out of them. Their wide-open eyes kept gazing at us with an insane stare. Their faces had a ghastly pallor, like that of corpses. They shook as with theague. One of them finally opened his mouth to say something, and—dropped dead. The second one made a lunge for the crowd with a weird cry. We stepped back in mortal fear.

It was clear that this was really to be our last night. A muffled cry of anguish arose among the people, a wall of the deepest desperation.

Night fell. A cold moonlit night. We did not speak among ourselves. We whispered.

An old woman insisted on bidding her children good-bye. They weren't even with her. She took out their photographs and spread them out on the ground. They were pictures of Red Army soldiers and Commanders. Stakhanovites and nurses. She called each one of them by name, mentioning where they were. She spoke tenderly to them, bemoaning her bitter fate, relating to them what the Nazi demons had done and calling for revenge.

We couldn't bear the outpouring of the old woman any longer.

We all began to say good-bye to those who were not with us. Lisa and I talked with our dear ones, just as if they were standing beside us. The adieu lasted until late into the night. By then, we were all spent. Some were lying unconscious. Others had fallen into a feverish sleep.

My Lisa was sleeping, her hand on my knee. She was crying in her sleep. She awoke at dawn.

Suddenly, I noticed my daughter untying our bundle and taking out all her clothes. I saw her place them one on top of the other. A frosty terror gripped my heart. Had my children gone mad?

Then she came up to me, put her arms about me and looked at me with her clear, bright eyes. No, she was perfectly sane.

She then awakened all the women and girls. "Put on all your clothes," she told them, "your best clothes. And when the murderers pull them off of us, they shall not be pretty and clean anymore. Let them tear from our dead bodies, torn and bloody clothes."

They listened to my daughter and then hastily began to put on one garment over the other. They were even a little cheerful, for they were doing something to spite the cruel enemy.

Soon, several trucks stopped near the ghetto and the people were packed into them. The loaded trucks left quickly. Many of the victims held on stubbornly to the tops of the trucks.

At last, Lisa and I were left in the truck that we moved off.

Finally, the truck stopped at the pharmacy, where I used to work. Pavlik came out and whispered something to the German who was sitting near the driver. The German jumped down and told me to follow him. I walked after him, attempting to drag Lisa with me. The German struck me on the arm with his bayonet. Blood spurted out, but I did not let go of Lisa's hand. Then the German in a blind fury, struck my daughter over the head and the truck lurched forward and tore away.

I fell in a faint. When I came to, I realized what had happened.

I was lying on a bench in the back room of the pharmacy. I heard horrible, ear-splitting cries which reached me from the gruesome, yawning grave...

They haven't enough pharisees, that is why the Germans did not murder me...

A few days later, the partisans broke into the town and settled accounts with the hangmen. They took me with them and brought me here.

And I... oh, to think I could have saved my child from this gruesome death!

From the Jewish Survey.



"TONIK" Wheat Germ is the natural and easy way to take the Vitamin B... is delicious with the morning cereal. "TONIK" Wheat Germ is the only wheat germ on the market that will keep indefinitely.

If you want an all-time feeling of pep, ready on the instant for work or play—be sure to get your daily supply of the Vitamin B...

Take "TONIK" Wheat Germ, the cost is surprisingly low!

The Man Who Beat Goebbels With Russian Propaganda Wizardry

By Curt Rice

It began exactly two months and three days after the German army had marched against Russia. A voice cut in on the news broadcast of the Deutschlandsender — the biggest station of the Third Reich.

The German announcer had just reported that a certain number of Russian planes had been shot down on that particular day. And as he paused for breath, the strange voice broke in with: "All shot down on the desk of the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin."

The Voice proceeded to ridicule every statement the Nazi announcer made. It told the German radio audience that it was listening to lies and that no one in his right mind would believe them.

The staff of the Deutschlandsender became frantic. They stopped sending news, they put on musical selections. But as soon as the announcer tried to speak in news again, speaking at top speed, there was that Voice again, cutting in when the Nazi paused for breath, speaking as clearly as ever.

Finally, the Deutschlandsender had to sign off and ask the public to tune in on its local stations.

This was the start. Here, for the first time, was an attack on Dr. Goebbels' own ground, carried out with his own weapons and methods.

The first few days of the Voice, it was not even clear where it came from. When it was finally discovered that the "Voice" came from Moscow, London baptized it "Ivan the Terrible." Another name was "Mike, the Mad Russian." Still another was "The Ghost."

It would have been more correct to name the Voice Solomon Abramovich Losovsky. Not that he personally was interesting; every night with German news broadcasts, he was certainly the most interesting man in the whole propaganda war against Goebbels. A war which, in the 18 months of its existence, had already proved that German propaganda is no more invincible than the German army.

S. A. Losovsky was at that time, and still is, the Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Molotov's right-hand man. He serves as spokesman to the foreign correspondents for Stalin and Molotov. The correspondents, incidentally, have not always been too happy with him because he knows how to dodge questions he does not want to answer; but journalists admit that he's never told them a lie. Furthermore, he is also in charge of censorship of foreign dispatches, which renders him even more unpopular with the foreign press.

Losovsky is 63 years old, but he doesn't look it. He is of middle height and rather slim. His graying hair is pushed back over a high forehead. His face is dominated by dark, extremely lively eyes and a keen, energetic nose. Mouth and chin are hidden by a little Van Dyke beard of which he is very fond.

He is one of the few prominent Communists who came from the lower classes. He had to work hard all his life. When he was a boy of eight, he helped support his family.

During the years following the Revolution, he worked almost exclusively in the Soviet trade-union movement. He made trips all over Europe seeking to augment the influence of Communists in the various trade unions.

This constant contact with men and women of many different nationalities developed in him an intimate understanding of their ideas, of their goals, even of their little, everyday worries and joys. It made Losovsky the only important Communist who really knew something about the little people of Western Europe.

Incidentally, it also helped him to acquire fluency in many foreign languages. He speaks German and French without an accent, he speaks English and Spanish almost fluently, and quite a num-

ber of other languages well enough to make himself understood.

All this helped him enormously when he started his propaganda war with Goebbels. The little Nazi knows hardly anything about the masses outside of Germany. His propaganda has always been shaped according to the very clever theories of Hitler, who in "Mein Kampf" laid down the most important directives on how to influence people. Goebbels's propaganda, thus, is a propaganda based on theories.

Losovsky, once he took over, shaped his propaganda according to personal experiences, his personal knowledge of the little people of Europe, whom he was addressing. Losovsky understood that in moments of great stress and almost unendurable tension, the very personal propaganda, the man-to-man influence, may be more effective than all the cleverly concocted recipes.

Immediately after the war began, Losovsky and his staff began to gather together all the private papers that were found on prisoners of war or on the dead in the battlefields. He spent night after night going through these papers and making himself familiar with each type of person in whose pockets they were found: his family, his and their interests, worries, hopes. He found lots of letters from home, for instance:

"My dear Rolf: Just now, about lunchtime, I have received your princely gift of 31 eggs. You cannot imagine how happy I was. I have eaten not less than five at once and gave Monica one, too. And then we even had salad — just think of it! So for once we had a square meal."

Or a letter from the bombed Ruhr district: "Dear Karl: Although one of those terrible nights has passed and I'm worn out, I have to go to work and I can hardly move. How I shall stand it, I don't know."

Or: "I don't know what to write you. I do not wish to lie, yet if I told you the truth, it would only be depressing. Mother is weak. She spends most of the day in lines for food. Yet for months past we have not seen butter, we have forgotten how it tastes or what eggs look like. We once wanted a child, do you remember? How happy I am that we have none."

It is on such material that Losovsky has based his broadcasts to Germany. These broadcasts cannot be termed general propaganda. They have been, indeed, very personal messages to existing persons in Germany, to the wives, brides, mothers or sisters of prisoners or soldiers who have fallen.

To give just one example, there was the case of Frau Mohrmann, of Berlin, Charlottenburg, Fasanenstrasse 18. Losovsky knew from her son, who had been captured, and from the letters they had found upon him, that old Herr Mohrmann was ill, that the doctor had ordered good, nourishing food for him, and that his wife could not get it.

So a broadcast to Frau Mohrmann personally was arranged. It started by saying that the speaker did not know whether she was listening, but if any neighbor was listening, he might bring her to the radio; or if this were impossible, some of her friends might tell her afterwards. And then it proceeded: "Go round to the Horcher Restaurant, Martin Luther Strasse. There you will find several dozen Nazi bosses eating what a man like your husband needs: a good juicy steak or a fine veal cutlet, nice tender fish, asparagus and fruit salad with real cream. Go there, Frau Mohrmann, but take fifty Reichsmarks with you, because that is what a meal will cost you at Horcher's. But we are sorry. We forget that fifty Reichsmarks exceed the weekly wage of your husband."

Losovsky very often addresses mothers or wives of fallen soldiers,

telling them that the armband that Hans wore is in his, Losovsky's, hands, or that the photos Fritz treasured so much are in Losovsky's safekeeping, and that he will take good care of them until the war is over and he can send them to those unfortunate women. Sometimes he gets prisoners before the microphone to talk to their friends and relatives in Germany. They say that they are decently treated, that they have enough food, and that their camp is quite comfortable, that they are glad they are prisoners; and they advise their comrades to desert as soon as possible, because what's the use of fighting for Hitler's glory, since the Fuehrer isn't interested in the welfare of his own people.

A war of words? It is more than words. It is a very interesting and very successful attempt to set human values against propaganda doctrines. Goebbels has only one goal, to assure the continuance of the Hitler regime. That means that his propaganda must assure everybody that everybody is happy about Hitler, and that Hitler is winning the war — no matter what the truth is. Losovsky can counteract that by simply telling the truth, which is that everybody in Germany is not happy at all, and everybody is hoping that this war will end soon. And, incidentally, that Hitler is not going to win this war. Goebbels must tell the people how they should feel. Losovsky just tells them how they are feeling.

The interruptions of German news broadcasts staged by the Voice, and the broadcasts from person to person, are only part of Losovsky's huge propaganda program. Very important, too, is another invention of this shrewd psychologist. This is the so-called "radio-ghost" game, which is played down by the millions from airplanes over the German East, destined for the German soldiers and their Axis Allies, the Hungarians, the Rumanians, etc. These safe-conducts, printed in several languages, tell the recipient that all he has to do is fill in his name on the dotted line and go over to the Russians. If he shows the safe-conduct, he will not be shot at and will be treated as a friend. He will have a good time in a camp until the war is over. There is also the Feldzeitung (camp newspaper) — a weekly printed in and for German prison camps, showing how the Russians treat their prisoners, publishing photos of prisoners playing chess or cards, and also detailed accounts of their daily lives written by the prisoners themselves. These, too, are dropped over the German lines.

One other important difference between Russian and German propaganda broadcasts is the sense of humor — and this is said to be Losovsky's own contribution — which characterizes the Russian broadcasts. There have been, for instance, wonderful imitations of Goebbels and of Hitler himself, over the Russian radio. The Russians have found voices that resembled those of the German leaders to an alarming degree. The texts of those broadcasts are, of course, sheer parody. To quote from one by a burlesque Hitler:

"I promised you that this year would be the decisive one, but I won't let myself be disturbed by Bolshevik propagandists. I will make this war last as long as I like, and if I say it will last thirty years, it will last thirty years. You know my patience. I will carry on this war down to the last German. Don't let us be influenced by defeatists who say that this war will not last forever. That is foreign propaganda. German soldiers will die for me and not for those foreigners. And when eight million have died, I will take all the responsibility."

In November, 1942, the days following Hitler's speech in Berlin's Sportpalast (in which he claimed that his troops had taken Stalingrad), Losovsky devised the fol-

NAZIS IN POLAND STREAM TO DEATH 2,000,000 JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

Treblinka, Poland, for the extermination of Jews. In this place alone, it is said, the Germans have killed 2,000,000 persons.

The account of the executions opens with an announcement the Germans pinned up on the station where the victims arrive:

"You may be easy in your mind as to your future," the notice read. "You are going to the east."

Following answer: "If the Fuehrer says that his troops have taken Stalingrad, it is undoubtedly true. The Fuehrer never lies. The strange thing he forgot to mention, however, is that those troops which took Stalingrad disappeared rather suddenly once they were inside the city. In any case, those troops did nothing to prevent Russian troops stationed in the city from continuing their fight against German troops still outside the city. This is a strange mix-up, and one must forgive the Fuehrer if he doesn't follow up these details."

In the meantime, the interruptions of the German broadcasts continue. And there have also been equally disturbing interruptions of Radio Rome and of the Sofia station.

Until the last days of August, 1941, Goebbels seemed as invincible as the German army. Since then the German army has spent two rather uncomfortable winters in Russia. Like the German army, Goebbels, too, has found his match in Russia. In S. A. Losovsky he has finally encountered a man who understands as well as Goebbels himself that in our times a propagandist must be a fighter, for today propaganda means war.

This article is from This Week.

to work and your wives will have care of your household. Before you leave you must have a bath and your clothing must be deloused. Your property will be restored to you in proper condition."

Men, women and children comply with the order for disrobing and then, states a Polish Labor Fight, comes the first scene in the last act of the Treblinka tragedy. The article continues:

"Children with women go first, urged on by whips of the Germans. Faster and faster they are driven and thicker and thicker fall the blows on heads paralyzed with terror and pain. The silence of the woods is shattered by the screams of women and the oaths of Germans."

"The victims now realize their doom is near. At the entrance of the death house the No. 1 chist himself drives them to cells, freely using a whip. The floor of the cell is slippery. Some fall and are unable to rise because of the pressure of those behind. Small children are flung over the heads of the women."

"When the cells are filled they are closed and sealed. Steam is forced through apertures and suffocation of the victims begins. At first cries can be heard but these gradually subside and after fifteen minutes all is silent. The execution is over."

"When the trap is opened to let the bodies drop down they fall in a compact mass, stuck together by the heat and steam. Cold water is sprayed on them with a hose after which the grave diggers pile the corpses on a platform like the carcasses of slaughtered animals."

"Often a gravedigger is too weak to carry two bodies, as ordered, so he ties arms or legs together and runs to the burial ground, dragging them behind him."

"The execution of men is carried out in the same way. They are driven along the same path through the woods. On their way to death the reactions of the victims differ. Some blaspheme, but are eventually silenced by blows."

"At times not all victims can be squeezed into the death cells at once and those remaining are kept near the house of death. They can

see and hear all that takes place but are so numbed in their senses that there is no sign of the instinct of self-preservation."

"This is clear proof of the condition to which they have been reduced by ill treatment and starvation."

CONFERENCE WORKS TO EVACUATE JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

economist, said that the exodus could be accomplished by using railroads and highways from the Nazi-occupied countries to Turkey, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, from which the evacuated Jews could then be transferred to Palestine and other Allied territory. He said that the plan also called for use of all neutral shipping now idle in American ports.

It has already been reported in the Review that at a recent session in connection with the Conference, Louis D. Caplan, head of the New York Bureau of the Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping, said that sufficient shipping was available in the Mediterranean to move 25,000 Jews out of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

The executive committee also elected several co-chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Emergency Committee. Co-chairmen elected were Thomas J. Watson, Dr. Max Lerner, Representative Will Rogers, Jr., Sigrid Undset, Ben. Hecht and Peter Bergson. Vice-chairmen elected were Dean A. Acheson, Representative Andrew Somers, Jo Davidson, former Representative William S. Bennett, Lisa Sergie, Fletcher Pratt, Dean George W. Matheson, Dr. Francis E. MacMahon, Oscar Ehrhorn, David Bookstaver, Konrad Bercovici and Dr. William.

Hebrew has been included in the official list of modern languages for which examinations may be taken by the Army trainees at Ohio State University.

Six new settlements, covering an area of more than 18,000 dunams, have been established in Palestine during the past six months.



How long is 3 weeks, Ivan?

Hitler boasted he would smash Russia in three weeks. . . Ivan's courage, resourcefulness and fighting skill have already spun those three weeks into a third year.

What is three weeks. . . what is Time itself to Ivan but a succession of minutes, each one marked by the fall of a Nazi soldier.

We have helped Ivan destroy Hitler's time-table by sending planes, tanks, guns, shells, food. It is a proud thing to share even a little in Russia's triumph to this hour.

We who make high-proof alcohol for the smokeless powder in Ivan's high explosives also have a special way of measuring Time. In our plants, wholly converted to war production, we mark the passing of each hour by the thousands of gallons of high-proof alcohol flowing from our giant stills. Three weeks, three months, three years. . . it will go on flowing until the last Axis soldier has laid down either his body or his arms. . . in unconditional surrender!

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

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F. F. Cohen, Editor. Rabbi H. J. Stern, Contributing Editor.
George W. Cohen, Manager.

I solemnly disavow of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Halévy.

AUGUST 13, 1943

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Germans, What Of Tomorrow?

The Jews Alone Will Seek No Revenge

By Thomas Mann, in Liberal Judaism

It would be interesting to know your innermost thoughts about the conduct of those who speak and act for you before the world without. For example, what are your feelings, as human beings, toward the anti-Jewish atrocities in Europe? You continue to support Hitler's war, and you endure to the utmost, out of fear of what defeat must bring: fear of the vengeance that will be wreaked upon everything German by the maltreated nations of Europe.

The Jews alone will seek no such revenge. They are the most defenseless of all your victims, the least disposed to violence and bloodthirstiness. Even today they are not yet your foes, but your enemies. You will fail to make this hatred reciprocal. Jews are virtually always philo-Germans.

If you should be driven to the brink of disaster, as appears likely, it will be the Jews themselves, unemotional and mellow with the wisdom of ages, who will counsel against punishing you measure for measure. In all probability they will be your only friends, the sole pleaders of your cause in the whole world. They have been bereft of power, disfranchised, dispossessed, and humbled in the dust. Is that not enough? What kind of human beings, what sort of monsters are they who are never sated with abuse, who find incentive in every misfortune they visit upon the Jews to plunge them more deeply and mercilessly into misery?

At first there was a semblance of reason and moderation in the treatment of this vestige of antiquity, which had, however, become closely woven into the fabric of modern Germany's national life. The impression was created that the Jews were to be segregated from the ruling population, excluded from public office and shorn of influence; they were to be allowed to live as tolerated guests but free to pursue, unmolested, their own spiritual and cultural life. That, however, was a degree less than the torture of Jews has known no other people in the history of the world. The Jews have been treated as a class of human beings, not as a race. They have been treated as a class of human beings, not as a race. They have been treated as a class of human beings, not as a race.

No intelligent human being can possibly fathom the mental processes of these putrid brains. "To what end?" one asks oneself. "Why? What good does it serve? Will anybody be better off if the Jews are annihilated? Has the miserable, reckless Liar finally persuaded himself that the war is the mechanism of 'world-Jewry,' that it is a 'Jewish war' waged for and against the Jews? Does he believe that 'world-Jewry' will abandon the war against the Nazis in fear of the realization that the downfall of the Nazis will spell the destruction of the last Jews in Europe?" Gerd's misbegotten disciple, regards gradual defeat as possible. But the Nazis are determined not to go to Hades alone; they will attempt to drag the Jews with them. They cannot get along without Jews. It is their deep-rooted common destiny.

I believe, however, that the German armies that will be streaming back after the war will have something other than pogroms to think about. But until they are beaten they will be in deadly, insane earnest about annihilating the Jews. Into the Warsaw ghetto—the inhabitants of which died so gloriously not long ago—they had crammed 500,000 Jews from Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany, crowded them into two dozen squalid streets. More than 700,000 Jews have been murdered by the Gestapo.

If you Germans, in your isolated Germany, were allowed to know about such things as the tragic doom of the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto and the epic struggle that preceded it, you would shudder before your rulers and before yourselves. This ghetto was nothing but a pit of famine, pestilence and death, whence arises the stench of corpses.

Are you Germans aware of this? And how does it strike you? Sometime ago in Unoccupied France 3,500 Jews were gathered from various concentration camps and shipped off to Eastern Europe. Before the death train started to move, 500 human beings committed suicide. Only children five years of age and upward were permitted to remain with their parents; the younger ones were left to their fate. This incident created much bad blood among the French people. What of your own blood, Germans?

Within a few days 16,000 Jews were rounded up in Paris, loaded into cattle cars and transported. Whither? That is known only to the locomotive engineer of whom there was talk among the Swiss. He fled to Switzerland because he had been obliged to pilot several trainloads of Jews which were halted on an open stretch of tracks, then hermetically sealed and filled with poison gas. The man could hear it no longer. But his experiences were by no means extraordinary.

There exists an authentic documented report about the killing of 11,000 Polish Jews with poison gas. These were taken to a special execution field near Konin, in the Warsaw district, jammed into air-tight sealed cars, and transformed into corpses within a quarter of an hour. There is a detailed record of the whole procedure, of the shrieks and entreaties of the victims, and of the light-hearted laughter of the Nazi (S.S.) Hottentots who perpetrated this tragic jest.

And yet you Germans are amazed, even indignant, that the civilized world has been taking common counsel to devise educational methods whereby generations of Germans, whose

British Zionists Capture Board Of Jewish Deputies

The Jewish Chronicle, pro-Zionist weekly, of London, England, says:

Three hundred and thirty-nine delegates attended the meeting of the Deputies and by a slender majority voted the Board into the power of Mr. Bakstansky's Caucus. The new proprietors, for reasons not difficult to divine, are now bravely denying that proposition, and as the chief organizer had previously announced that he really was out to capture the Board, this amounts to a declaration that he was defeated. But even the dullest wits will not be deceived by this unwelcome modesty. The Board has, in very truth, been captured, and the sooner the Community at large wakes up to that fact the better.

It is true that, as the Duke of Wellington said after Waterloo, the struggle was "a damned close thing." The results achieved were only rendered possible on the one hand by the complete failure of the non-Caucus Deputies to organize, and on the other by the muster of "backwoodsmen," who, in some instances looking quaintly out of their element, and carefully shepherded according to plan, obediently registered their support for the Caucus. But the stark fact remains that, at the end of it all, the Caucus was left in possession of the Presidency, and of half the number of Vice-Presidents, and that, it slew the Joint Foreign Committee, again in accordance with plan.

In due course, there can be no doubt, it will proceed to mop up the various Committees, securing these strong-points with or without appropriate camouflage. With the aid of its Zionist levies and those from the Federation of Synagogues, this should not be difficult. Whether it will continue the Palestine Committee in existence now that the whole Board has become a Palestine Committee, is for our new lords and masters to decide. The fate of the Executive Committee, however, seems little open to question. That body, like the rest, will be condemned for all effectual purposes to wear the livery of the Caucus bosses. Such is the position, as it stands after Sunday's fateful gathering.

Clearly, it cannot be left there. The Anglo-Jewish Association, for instance, whose co-operation in the protection of foreign Jewries has been repudiated, is compelled under its constitution to interest itself in the welfare of these coreligionists. If it proceeds to perform this duty, there will be two organisations knocking on the doors of harassed Government Departments, and both intent on the same mission in hand. Nor is it thinkable that the grave domestic problems which may presently arise should be decided upon by men whose appointments and whose whole raison d'être in public life have nothing to do with domestic administration or policy but have been solely concerned with Zionism. Many of them may, for all we know, share the agonising view that all that matters is Zionism and that as soon as the Zionist goal is achieved the diaspora may just as well disappear.

It is not, of course, the Zionists who are to be blamed for this state of affairs. They may have been misled, at the voting figures, and argue that in practice the Board seems to be so equally divided that the Caucus will always have a hard task to make its decisions law. This wishful thinking ignores the realities of the position. The non-Caucus members, many of them living in the distant provinces, will not attend Board meetings whose decisions will be determined beforehand by the fiat of Great Russell Street. On the other hand, the delegates of the Federation of Synagogues and its constituents—totaling over a hundred, or 25 per cent of the Board—and the followers of the Caucus (including the majority of salaried Zionist officials) will be always on the spot to respond to their master's voice and do as they are bid.

The non-party Deputies are without the organized efforts and power which the Caucus can and does use to meet any emergency and make its wishes prevail. So that it is a case of wishful hopes and inertia and the compelling distractions of business or professional life against concentrated and sleepless activity on the part of those who will always be there. Of the issue of that unequal conflict there can be no shadow of doubt. The easy talk, therefore, about the Caucus "not having it all its own way," or its "near defeat," and the consequent complacent attitude of letting matters slide can be at once dismissed.

Two alternatives offer. Those who were so narrowly beaten could now organize on similar intensive lines to that of their opponents, and become a sort of "His Majesty's Opposition" (or some such equivalent) equipped with whips, officials, offices, and all the paraphernalia of party administration, and in due course run the elections from their headquarters. This would entail a heavy permanent expenditure and it is very doubtful if any such organization could secure the necessary and regular funds.

Much more serious, it would turn the Board into a mock Parliament with all the objections connected therewith. It would make it a cockpit of party strife, of bucksterning and of intrigue, at a time when it desperately needs to be a deliberative assembly discussing how, with mutual amity and give and take, it may help to save the Jewish people. It would mean that when the Peace delegates assemble British Jewry would be revealed as childishly absorbed in the Party game. And there is even then no guarantee that under the handicaps already mentioned the Opposition would secure a fair share of consideration.

Yet either this is the pass to which the Community will have to reconcile itself, or—the second alternative—the sane and forward-looking Zionists will persuade the Caucus to retrace its steps. Even the Caucus, flushed though it may be with success, can be asked to pause for a moment. Under the impact of its assault, the Board is no longer a free representative body of British Jewry but a partisan Committee meddling in Anglo-Jewish communal affairs. The Board, as it has existed for many generations, is to all intents and purposes defunct, and the Caucus has captured—a corpse.

How in the name of common sense can the Zionist cause, the most important cause in Jewry today, be said to have

minds have been warped by National Socialism, might be transformed from morally depraved, monstrous killers into human beings!

One More Effort To Arouse The Sympathies Of The World

The Nation says:

Two million Jews out of Europe's six million have already been slaughtered by the Nazis; most of the remainder seem doomed, for the rate of liquidation is being speeded up as German hopes of victory decline. This is the most colossal and atrocious crime in history, and it is a crime to which the democracies are accessories before the fact.

Now the Emergency Conference to Save the Jews of Europe is making one more effort to arouse the sympathies of the world. It has a number of concrete proposals to make, including an approach by the United Nations to the Axis satellites. Since the governments of these countries now see the writing on the wall, there is reason to believe that they might prove amenable to pressure.

Another proposal is for temporary asylum in neutral countries with an Allied guaranty of evacuation of refugees received there within six months after the end of the war. This brings up the problem of permanent havens.

Many Jews could be absorbed in Palestine, but every proposal to open the gates of the (Balfour) Promised Land has met a blank refusal from the British government. It is, of course, true that an increase of Jewish immigration into Palestine might mean trouble with the Arabs. But whatever the risks, they ought not to outweigh the certainty of the loss of tens of thousands of lives which might be saved by letting down the bars.

We must note, however, that the United States would be in a stronger moral position to urge this policy if it were a little more open-handed itself.

gained from its death? How will it profit from the fact — flaunted in the public's eyes — that its membership has to a large extent been captured by an electioneering caucus claiming to work in the interests of Zionism? The manoeuvre has evoked the strongest disapproval and the gravest apprehension of a number of profoundly ardent Zionists whose political acumen permits them to look beyond the petty victory to the tragic bill that will have to be paid later on.

Many such Zionists, by the way, are known to have voted against the Caucus in the elections. Many of those who supposedly permitted this operation of capture to go forward, satisfying their conscience with the lazy fallacy that it was anyhow a stroke for Zionism, are now bewailing the possibility of a communal split. They should have thought of it before they allowed disruption to proceed on its course while they held their peace. But it is not too late, even now, for them to help undo the mischief.

Victories can be bought too dear. Let us remind the Zionist leaders of what happened at the Restoration of the Monarchy in this island, when King Charles II was brought back to his domain. The great, all-powerful Cromwellian Army still existed. It was absolute and unchallengeable. England, that, looking around it, saw nothing but a vast, empty, and ultimately of widening strife. And the all-powerful Army preferred to disband — one of the supreme acts of political far-sightedness which have revealed the true source of England's greatness.

If those who have brought the present trouble on the Community will face up to its ultimate dire results, if they will exhibit the same broad statesmanship, the same political horse-sense, the same loyalty and indifference to personal sacrifice which marked the conduct of Englishmen nearly three centuries ago and have since been manifested at every supreme crisis in the story of this island, or if having won the day they now seek some wise and generous accommodation with those whom they have defeated, abandoning the stranglehold of the Board which they have so unwisely assumed, they will play the part of good Jews as well as sensible practical men.

Failing it, the prospect must be disturbing, if not bleak. And as it takes material shape it will not be only the Jews of Britain who will suffer but their oppressed brethren abroad, and, most serious of all, the very cause, Zionism, which it has so misguidedly been sought to foster.

Are the Zionist leaders in this country big enough to do the brave and the wise thing?

JEWISH HISTORIAN DIES, WAS CALLED TO U.S. FROM GERMANY

(Continued from Page One)

at Breslau University and the Jewish Theological Seminary in that city. After a period of study in the Collegio Rabbinico in Florence, Italy, he became a lecturer in history and Bible exegesis. From 1900 to 1913 Dr. Elbogen was a lecturer in the Lehrstuhl in Berlin, becoming a professor in 1919. He then taught the history of Jewish religion there until 1933. About five years ago three American Jewish institutions, the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, invited Dr. Elbogen to New York from Germany as a research professor.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America in 1937, awarded to him the degree of Hebrew Letters for his studies and leadership in the communal life of his country, and two years later he was honored by the Jewish Institute of Religion, which conferred upon him an honorary degree.

Dr. Elbogen was a member of the board of the Judaic Institute and the Council and Academy of Hebrew University in Palestine. He was also chairman of the Society for Jewish History and Literature.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Regina Kienpfer Elbogen, sister of Otto Kienpfer, the conductor; a son, Private Herman Elbogen of the Army, and a daughter, who lives in Palestine.

A funeral service was held at the Jewish Theological Seminary. Burial in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Queens.

ZIONISTS PROTEST MILITANT RIVALRY PICTURED IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page One)

All through the Arab riots of 1936 to 1939, in the face of brutal provocation, the Jews in Palestine exercised the maximum amount of self-control and disciplined patience.

The statement cited testimony by British military leaders and by Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, paying tribute to the contribution of Palestinian Jews to the war effort. It added:

"The Times correspondent suggests that the United Nations must deal with the situation firmly if violence is to be avoided. The need for decisive action has long been apparent, but it must be unequivocal and uncompromising. The tenor of the Times dispatches is suggestive of another course—some new engagement which might perpetuate past appeasements and jeopardize the future of the Jewish homeland in Palestine."